PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET.

(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*

E. D. THOMPSON, - *Business Manager.*

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00.
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LOCAL NOTICES.

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For all genuine Patent Medicines, at low prices, go to McClurkan & McKennan's, 75 Market street, and you will save money. tf

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At Barker's.

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More of those very great bargains, at Barker's.

The Best is Always the Cheapest.

Messrs. Boyd Murray & Fawcett, No. 61 Wood street, (Lafayette Hall) are prepared to furnish the best Looking Glasses and Picture Frames, of every style, at the lowest cash prices. Old frames regilded in the most perfect manner, at moderate charges. Call and examine our stock of Looking Glasses, Paintings, Chromos, Stereoscopic views, &c.

See Barker's

12½c cent. Shirting Muslin. This is worth 16c.

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Of all kinds are sold at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, at the very lowest prices.

Boys' Wear,

For Spring, at Barker's.

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Yara, New York State, Connecticut, Leaf Tobacco, Scrench of Julius Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

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Jack and colored Centres, and black thibet long all wool Shawls, in variety, and very cheap, at Barker's.

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At John Bell's, No. 25 Market street, three doors from Second street.

More

Of those one dollar Kid Gloves, at Barker's.

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We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 69 Market street. tf

Muslins.

At J. H. & A. Murdoch's, 122 Smithfield street. eod

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Of Dry Goods, at wholesale, should see our stock and prices before buying. Barker & Co., 69 Market street.

The Daily Commercial

THE FREE RAILROAD LAW.

Report of the Legislative Committee of Conference.

The following is the report made in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, on Friday evening, by the Committee of Conference on the free railroad law: The Committee of Conference to which was committed the subject of the differences existing between the two Houses in relation to the amendments to bill No. 14 of the House of Representatives entitled "an act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations," and report that they have agreed to amend the bill, as passed by the Senate, in section eight, fourth line, by inserting after the word "exceed" the word "double," also, in the twelfth section, by striking out the words "or annually," wherever they occur. Also, in the eleventh section, by adding the words as follows, viz: "And in case of failure of an agreement on the part of those having the management of said roads connecting, then, and in that case, either of said parties may apply to the Court of Common Pleas within which the business of said connection is proposed to be made, whose duty it shall be to appoint a jury of three men, who shall determine and fix said terms; which, when approved by said Court, shall be conclusive." And they have also agreed to recommend that the House of Representatives shall recede from its non-concurrence in the amendments made by the Senate to the bill.

RUSSELL EVERETT,
G. DAWSON,
WILLIAM M. BUNSETT,
Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate.

GEORGE WILSON,
W. W. WATT,
C. W. WETHERILL,
Committee of Conference on the part of the House of Representatives.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three-fourths of the town of Jefferson, Texas, was burned on the 3d instant. Fifty or sixty stores were destroyed and 700 bales of cotton. Loss $400,000.

The news from New Hampshire caused great excitement in New York, Conn., on Tuesday night. At midnight, in spite of the rain, a salute was fired in honor of the success of the Republicans.

An affray took place in Albany, New York, on Monday night, between Charles Brundage and his mistress, Mary Harris, during which he stabbed her in several places, injuring her so severely that her recovery is deemed very doubtful. Brundage is under arrest.

It is said that the bill admitting Alabama will not pass the Senate until after the impeachment trial. It is contended that Alabama is not able to protect loyal people if military support be taken away, unless there is a change in the executive. Arkansas is looked upon as a safer State to try the experiment, and the opportunity for so doing will be offered next week.

Advices received from South America, announce that the cholera is making terrible ravages in the Argentine Confederation. At Buenos Ayres, much indignation is expressed at the cowardice of the physicians and people, in flying from the cemetery. In Cordova the victims number seven thousand.

Very little is being done in the way of coinage of money at the Government mints, except, however, in producing coppers and nickels. During the month of February, at the Philadelphia mint, the coinage was as follows: Gold, $168,961 95; silver, $59,966 16, copper and nickel, $155,700.

It is learned from Boston that the dredge boat, which has been under construction there, by the Government, to be used in dredging bars at the mouth of the Mississippi river, is completed, and will make a trial trip in a few days. It is expected that within thirty days she will commence work. The Engineer Department are confident that with the aid of this boat, at least twenty feet of water can be kept on the bars at the mouth of the Mississippi. The total cost of this boat is three hundred and seventy-five thousand Dollars.

One hundred guns were fired in Detroit yesterday, in celebration of the passage in the House of Representatives of the bill to repeal the Internal Revenue tax on all manufactures.

The residence of Dr. James Richardson, on the Comminsville pike, three miles from Cincinnati, was entered yesterday morning, and robbed of $5 500 in United States 5-20 bonds, and $500 worth of silver plate. The robbers escaped.

S. B. Hayman, American Express Messenger on the Hamilton and Dayton train, due in Cincinnati at ten o'clock, was knocked senseless while counting his packages of money by some persons unknown, who entered the car by means of false keys, after the train left Lockland. The robber escaped at the next station, carrying with him packages containing $20,000. The messenger was discovered in a bleeding and senseless condition by a brakeman on the train. He is very seriously injured, and some fellclones. The money belonged to parties in Indiana and Illinois.

A New Orleans dispatch says: Governor Baker appeared before United States Commissioner Shanon yesterday, to answer to a charge of perjury in taking the oath of office, and was released on giving bonds in $2,000 to appear at a future day. The affidavit making the charge is signed "Henry Dennis his X mark." Dennis is a negro.

Col. M. C. Galloway, editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, was arrested last night and confined in jail, under a warrant issued by Judge Hunter, of the Criminal Court, sentencing him to ten days' imprisonment and ten dollars fine for an article in the *Avalanche* yesterday morning relative to the arrest of the local editor of the *Avalanche* on Tuesday by Hunter.

The "Kuklux Klan" has been organized in Memphis. Several mysterious and sanguinary-looking orders were posted on the walls yesterday morning.

A Rock Island dispatch of yesterday says: The ice gorged below the city yesterday afternoon, causing a rapid rise in the river. At nine o'clock two-thirds of the city was flooded and the people on several streets were taken from their houses in small boats. The Arsenal bridge was carried away, causing a loss of four tom thousand dollars. Eight flatboats, valued at thirty thousand dollars, used on the river improvements, were carried down the stream, and will prove a total loss. A Davenport dispatch says: The gorge gave way last night. The river fell rapidly and is now entirely free from ice. The bridges of the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad has been seriously damaged. Trains will not be able to cross for some time, one of the solid stone piers was carried twenty feet down stream.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1868. NO. 154.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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BOARDING.

BOARDING—Boarders wanted. Furnished Rooms, suitable for Gentlemen or gentlemen and Wives, at 287 Federal street, Allegheny. Reference required.

BOARDING—Rooms single and *en suite*, can now be obtained at Eastern Exchange Hotel, East Liberty. Nine daily communications with the city by P. R. R.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES—Of Store and Dwelling. Lease to run Three Years, at No. 116 Smithfield street, opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—An old established Drug Store, having a first class patronage, is offered for sale cheap. Location within one hundred miles of Chicago. Stock and Furniture will invoice about $8,000. Rent moderate. Three years Lease. Satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars address P. O. Box 6,042, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE HORSE—One Carriage Horse, spirited but gentle, free traveler. One single two-seated Barouche, nearly new, and one single Harness. Can be seen at the Government Stables, Allegheny Arsenal, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE—Situated in West Pittsburgh, doing a fair business, which, with some exertion could be increased. A good opportunity for any party desiring to enter such business is offered. Good reasons given for selling. For full particulars, inquire of APPEL & WETTENGEL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO SCHOLARSHIPS—In Commercial Colleges of this city. Apply to this office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—The two-story Dwelling House, No. 260 Third street, between Grant and Ross, containing Seven Rooms, with Finished Attic and Gas. Rent $600. Security required. Apply to L. H. EATON, No. 58 Issora street, Allegheny, or to the same, at the Eighth Ward School House, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—The One-half of Warehouse, No. 80 Water street, now occupied by Martin, Brickell & Co. Inquire of ROBERT BEER. tf

FOR SALE—TWO ENGINES—All complete, with Boilers and Smoke-stack. Inquire of D. F. REIGHARD, corner Hand street and Duquesne Way. trss

FOR RENT—FRAME MANSION—A large Frame Mansion, having eleven (11) rooms, all in good order, with all of the parlor furniture if desired. To the said premises is attached a No. 1 Stable and Carriage House and other out house buildings, and a choice variety of fruit trees and excellent garden, with as much land attached as desired. The above property is situated at the foot of Laurel Hill Mountains, in the beautiful valley of Jigonier; it is within thirty minutes drive of New Florence and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The land is located on the best trending stream west of the Allegheny Mountains, and for picturesque grandeur of scenery is unsurpassed. It will be rented for hotel or private residence.

Also, Store Room, Smith Shop, Wagonmaker Shop, commanding a large country trade, adjoining the above property. For further information apply to JOHN J. MITCHELL and SAMUEL DARR, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 87 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or address JOHN B. GOE, New Florence, Westmoreland county, Pa.

FOR RENT—STABLE—A good Brick Stable, with Loft, situated on Second street, opposite Gas Works. Inquire at the Union Hotel, No. 245 Second street.

FOR RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE—Of Four Rooms and a two story House of Six Rooms, in East Liberty, within three minutes walk of the Station. Furniture of Cottage to be about ten months for sale. Inquire at Eastern Exchange Hotel, on premises.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—Three story House, No. 9 Ross street, Ten Rooms in good order, containing Gas, Marble Mantels, Bath Room, &c. Inquire of ORMSBY PHILLIPS, 141 Second street. tf

FOR RENT—ROOM—A well-lighted Room 25x85 feet on the Second Floor of Mozart Hall. JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO., No. 66 Smithfield street.

FOR RENT—THIRD STORY—The Third Story of No. 93 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley. Apply in the Book Store. DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.

FOR RENT—ROOM—A Furnished Room suitable for Single Gentlemen or a Gentleman and Wife. Inquire at 157 Second street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—No. 27 Wood street between First and Second streets, from 1st of April. Inquire on the premises of BECK, PHILLIPS & CO.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—Brick House on Ewalt street, Lawrenceville, 7 rooms and hall; good yard. Also, Brick House on Ewalt street, Lawrenceville, 6 rooms, and hall; with fruit and shrubbery. The owner, a Lady, is desirous of remaining in the house as a boarder, with the person renting the house. For further information inquire at No. 11 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINE AND PUMPS—One Steam Engine, with two boilers, 33 feet by 30 inches; one No. 5 Woodward Steam Pump; one 10 inch Lift Pump. All in good order. For sale low. Apply to JAMES S. McHUGH, Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa. eod

FOR RENT—STORE—With Basement and Upper Floors, 164 Wood street. Inquire at 160 Wood street.

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE—Rent $600—A double two story Brick House in Robinson street, one door from Penn, Fifth ward. Gas and Water. Inquire of THOS. S. MILLER, Atlas Works, Morton street, Ninth ward.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—A two story Frame Dwelling, containing Six Rooms and Two Rooms in the Attic, pleasantly situated two hundred yards of Torrens station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. For terms apply to FINLEY TORRENS, No. 66 Third street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Two story House, No. 12 Rose street, fitted with Gas, Water, Bath Room, &c. Inquire of BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO., Second and Wood streets.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—One of the Cottages near the Fair Grounds, in Pitt township. Possession given immediately. Also, Store on the corner of Market and Second street. For terms, apply at office of Mrs. E. F. DENNY, No. 66 Third street. tf

FOR RENT—ROOM WITH POWER—From April next. Inquire at HEATH'S Planing Mill, corner of Marbury street and Duquesne Way. tf

FOR RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS—In the new building erected by the Keystone Savings Bank, 293 Liberty street, corner Garrison alley. Immediate possession given. For terms, &c., apply at the Bank.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE AND UPPER FLOORS—On Liberty street. The Warehouse is now used as a Grain and Feed Store. Rent of same, $400. The Upper Floors will be rented at a reasonable rate. Apply at once to No. 335 Liberty street, below Wayne.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—Part of the Warehouse No. 354 Penn street, lately occupied by W. B. Hays & Son. Apply to F. SELLERS & CO., No. 327 Penn street. tf

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—On First street, No. 171, two doors above Smithfield street. Inquire of Jr. M. COE, 304 Penn street.

1868. SPRING 1868.

OPENING.

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Gent's Furnishing Goods.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

NO. 83 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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MERCHANT TAILORING EMPORIUM, No. 83 WOOD STREET.

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GROS GRAINED SILKS,

In Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Mode, Drab, Fawn Lavender and Garnet.

Pim's Irish Poplins,
French Poplins and
French Merinos,

In all the popular shades.
Black and Colored Alpacas;
Black and Colored French Merinos;
New Styles in French Cashmeres and Prints;
Damasse, Table Linens, Towelings and Crash;
White Sheetings, all widths;
New York Mills, Wamsutta, Tuscarora and Lonsdale shirting Muslins;
A Notable Job Cotton;
Fine Cashmere and Broche Shawls;
Blankets, Flannels and Canton Flannels.
A full assortment at Lowest Market Price.

JAMES CALDWELL,

120 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

F. Y. S.

We still continue to manufacture the PERFECT FITTING FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, Warranting to every person who favors us with an order, a PERFECT FITTING, WELL MADE, and in every respect the most unexceptionable Shirt in the county.

PUTNAM & HOUSE,
No. 74 Fifth street.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

PHILADELPHIA.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Unanimous Declaration for Grant for President.

Curtin the Choice of the People for Vice President.

Gen. Hartranft for Auditor General.

Col. Campbell for Surveyor General

The Delegates and Electors at Large.

Delegates Instructed to Vote as a Unit.

The Selection of District Delegates.

District Delegates and Electors.

State Committee Not Yet Announced.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1868.

The Republican State Convention met in the Academy of Music this morning at 10 o'clock.

The building, outside and in, was handsomely adorned, and when the doors were opened a large audience of citizens filled the seats. The Convention proper occupied the stage.

Colonel Jordan, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order in a neat, appropriate and well defined address, when Colonel Wm. B. Mann was chosen temporary chairman. Colonel Mann addressed the Convention strongly for Grant and Curtin. Whenever their names were mentioned the applause was loud and prolonged.

During the preliminary proceedings, a dispatch was read by Colonel Jordan, announcing the victory in New Hampshire, which brought down the house tremendously.

The temporary organization having been effected, the usual motion for committees for carving out business were moved, and the convention awaited the result of their labors for the space of an hour.

When the reports were made, it was found that little was to be added to what was telegraphed last night would happen. The selection of General Letuel Todd for President of the Convention was every way most fortunate. His speech made a profound impression, and he was many times applauded. In every respect it was a performance quite above speeches on such occasions.

There was something of a breeze when H. Bucher Swope moved that as the voice of the people of the State the Convention declare for Grant and Curtin for President and Vice President.

Mr. Errett moved to substitute Wade for Curtin, and said he wanted an opportunity to vote for him, as did others; they did not intend to be choked down.

Mr. Swope disclaimed any such intention.

Mr. Marshall was for proceeding deliberately. He expected to vote for Governor Curtin, for he knew he was the choice of the State. Having cast such a vote, he would go back to Allegheny and be ridiculed by his people.

The question was divided and the vote for Grant was taken amid a whirlwind of applause, with no dissenting voice.

The question was then taken on the Vice Presidency by ayes and nays. Before the call was commenced a letter was read from Governor Geary withdrawing his name. Subsequently the name of Mr. Grow was withdrawn. The call proceeded amidst the deepest interest, the delegates being applauded as they responded in proportion to the strength of the two candidates. The vote stood Curtin, 109; Wade, 23; Stanton, 1.

The announcement was followed by prolonged applause. All of the Allegheny delegation, excepting Mr. Marshall, voted for Wade.

Messrs. John F. Hartranft and Jacob M. Campbell, on motion of General Beaver, were renominated for Auditor and Surveyor General, by acclamation, and confirmed by great applause, the President remarking that the man who carried Fort Steedman would carry Pennsylvania.

The election of delegates and electors at large was speedily done, through the recommendation of a committee of ten, as the result of considerable canvasing and the overwhelming preponderance of the majority.

The following were chosen electors at large: C. Morrison Coates, of Philadelphia; Thos. M. Marshall, Pittsburgh. The following were chosen delegates at large: Col. J. W. Forney, Jas. Ame, of Philadelphia: Gen. Harry White, of Indiana; E. Reed Myer, of Bradford; J. W. Blanchard, of Lancaster, Thos. E. Cochrane, of York; Hon. Linn Barthomew, of Schuylkill and Gen. Wm. Lilly, of Carbon.

Mr. Cochran, from the Committee on Resolutions, introduced a series of great length. The resolution instructing the delegates to Chicago to vote as a unit provoked instant opposition from the Wade men. Mr. Errett called for a division of the question and all but the resolution named were adopted.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, spoke against instruction. He said at least one hundred thousand Pennsylvanians preferred Wade; that Grant and Curtin both were conservatives, and the effect of such a ticket would be injurious.

Mr. Errett spoke against the right and policy of taking from the districts the management of the matter of delegates, and said the attempt would be resisted.

Mr. Swope maintained it was entirely competent for the Convention to select and instruct the delegates: that the Convention was supreme; that by voting as a unit was the only way the State could exert its influence in the National Convention. More than one hundred delegates had declared Grant and Curtin the choice of the people, and the Convention should take its action firmly to give effect to the popular will.

Mr. Bayne, of Allegheny, supported the views of Mr. Errett, and denounced the resolution as usurping. Were he a delegate he would obey not a word of instruction, and there were delegates who would disregard anything the Convention might do.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, spoke again on the same side. He appealed for the withdrawal of the resolution for the sake of harmony.

Mr. McClure rejerred to the past. The resolution was almost an exact copy of that of 1864. Nobody objected then, and it was consistent with the settled policy of the party. He spoke from positive knowledge, for he was in both the State and National Conventions of 1864.

Mr. Marshall supported the views of Mr. Mann. The resolution would alienate support from Curtin, and instruction would fail, for delegates would not obey. He said it was a medicine which Cameron and his friends in 1860 crowded down the throats of his opponents. He opposed it then and he opposed it now.

Mr. Purviance, of Allegheny, protested, and supported Mr. Marshall.

Mr. Cochran was for the resolution. It had been agreed to in committee. There was never before such an emphatic expression of popular sentiment on any contested question, and the instruction was but giving effect to it.

W. B. Mann, Esq., reminded the gentleman from Allegheny, who styled Gov. Curtin a conservative, that radical Allegheny always gave him a greater vote than anybody else. The resolution was but expressing the will of the majority, and the only way to render effective support at Chicago.

The debate continued at considerable length and was cut off by the previous question. The result was, ayes 89; nays, 40.

Then came Mr. McClure's motion for a Committee to present the names of delegates and electors for the approval of the Convention, under instructions to retain such delegates as will observe the above instruction.

Mr. Errett gave notice that he and others would debate the motion till the "last armed foe expired."

After regular debate, at four P. M. adjourned till seven o'clock.

Evening Session.

On reassembling, Mr. Errett proceeded to speak in opposition to the proposition for a committee on delegates to Chicago and electoral ticket, and repeated the argument advanced by him at the afternoon session.

Mr. McClure responded, and declared that the idea was not entertained of departing from the policy or doing violence to the interests of the Republican party. Instead of interfering with the wishes and preferences of Republicans locally, it was designed to protect them from schemes for the defeat of their wishes, as has been attempted in certain quarters of the State. The proposition was in perfect accord with the policy of the party in all the other States. Ohio had done this in the interest of Mr. Wade, and she had done right. No portion of the Republicans of that State objected, for it was but fair that he should have the whole strength of the State, and it was proposed to give the whole strength of Pennsylvania to Curtin. If the minority in Ohio cheerfully acquiesced, so ought the minority in Pennsylvania. In every State but Pennsylvania this is the settled policy of the Republican party. It is not so much for Governor Curtin as for the power of party in the State that this policy has become necessary.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, followed in opposition, and concluded with the remark that as several Presidents had lost their lives that unfaithful Vice Presidents might succeed, he hoped that the life of General Grant would be insured as President by the election of Mr. Wade to the Vice Presidency.

After further debate by Messrs. Barr, Jones, Bayne and Mann, of Philadelphia, and others, the vote was taken, and resulted ayes 84, nays 41. Thereupon the Convention took a recess.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1867.

At the expiration of half an hour the Convention was called to order, when the following Committee was announced by the Chair: 1st, John G. Butler; 2d, C. H. T. Collis, 3d, Henry Burman; 4th, James J. Allison; 5th, J. B. Lambert; 6th, Floyd Jones; 7th, W. J. Rowand; 8th, J. C. Hawkey; 9th, Chas. Dennison; 10th, Geo. Hoffman; 11th, H. D. Maxwell; 12th, W. J. Turrell; 13th, E. R. Myers; 14th, Lesl Rook; 15th, J. G. Vales 16th, A. K. McClure; 17th, N. C. Wilson; 18th. B. B. Strang; 19th, A. C. Finney; 20th, G. K. Anderson; 21st, W. W. Stewart; 22d, T. M. Marshall; 23d, S. M. Jackson; 24th, W. W. Gibson.

The President of the Convention was authorized to appoint, on suggestion of delegates, a State Committee for the ensuing year, to be composed of one from each county, except Philadelphia, which will have sixteen, and Allegheny, which will have two.

The committee on electors and delegates reported, and the report was adopted, as follows: 1st, Benj. D. Berry, Jas. Gillingham; alternates, D. E. Wood, W. B. Turner; elector, W. H. Barras. 2d, delegates, Jno. A. Houseman, D. P. Butler; elector, W. J. Pollock. 3d, delegates, A. M. Fox, D. P. Ray; alternates, E. C. Renner, B. F. Miller; elector, Richard Wildey. 4th, delegates, W. H. Kemble, B. H. Brown; alternate, H. G. Sickles; elector, G. A. Hill. 5th, to be filled. 6th, D. McHose, Horace Regels; alternates, W. J. Lytle, Geo. Darrah; elector, H. H. Bringhurst. 7th, J. Smith Frehy, S. B. Thomas; alternates, J. B. Wood, S. S. Searle; elector, Frank C. Heaton; 8th, D. L. Nexler. Wm. Bilon; alternates, G. J. Eckert, F. Hulls; elector, Isaac Eckert. 9th, N. Ellmaker, R. Houston; alternates, J. F. Pry, B. S. Woods; elector, Morris Hooper. 10th, T. Worth, B. Bramer; alterna e, J. G. Frick; elector, David M. Rand. 11th, J. E. Temmick, W. H. Armstead; alternates, C. P. Milliken, S. Straub; elector, Wm. Davis. 12th, H. M. Hoyt, W. H. Jessup; alternates, G. W. Palmer, C. T. Reed; elector, Wm. Ketchum. 13th, delegates, E. O. Goodrich, Jas. Mcmillan; alternates, N. S. Thackery, Nathan Wiley; elector, Samuel Snow. 14th, delegates, Franklin Bound, J. G. Bamberger; alternate, Scott Clingan; elector, B. F. Wagonseller. 15th, delegates, Kirk Haines, Hugh W. McCall; alternates, Dr. Brant, B. T. Janks; elector, Charles H. Miller. 16th, delegates, E. G. Fahnestock, John Cessna; alternates, Wm. Adams, J. E. Duffield; elector, George W. Else. 17th, delegates, Evan Roberts, Job Scott; alternates, T. F. McCoy, R. W. McMaster; elector, John Stewart. 18th, delegates, Henry Williams, Jas. Hartley; alternates, S. Bierley, Jno. Fust; elector, A. G. Olmstead. 19th, delegates, Henry Souther, Harrison Allen; alternates, A. B. McLain, L. T. Mooter; elector, Jas. Fell. 20th, delegates, P. R. Gray, Samuel Welch; alternates, Henry C. Johnson, S. C. Koontez; elector, Henry C. Johnson. 21st, delegates, Daniel S. Porter, J. R. McAfee; alternates, Joseph Alexander, T. T. Gallagher; elector, J. K. Ewing. 22d, delegates, James K. Moorhead, A. M. Brown; alternates, C. W. Batchler, John McD. Coesan, elector, William Frew. 23d, delegates, John C. Painter, John M. Thompson; alternates, R. H. Davis, A. Leech; elector, A. W. Crawford. 24th, delegates, William McKenna, John C. Flanniken; alternates, James Kelly, Samuel McGinley; elector, J. S. Rutan.

Samuel Barr, of Dauphin, read a protest against the above action, signed by himself and colleague, and giving notice that they would contest it at Chicago. The Convention then adjourned. The State Committee will be announced on a future day.

To Western Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Republican State Convention to-day:

That the great Republican party of America, which was in the field in 1860 to prevent the dismemberment of the Union, and in 1864 to preserve it from the horrors of foreign and civil subjugation, has again assembled to renew its pledges to the loyal people of the United States, and to declare its principles and purposes in the fourth contest for the preservation of the present Democratic party, in the form of a Rebellion and secession, and in the other trial; electing its candidate for President in 1864, we feel stronger than in 1860, in our ability to decide whether all the sacrifices of blood and treasure, and the heroic efforts of the loyal people, and the contributions for the restoration of treason under the influence of a man who, clothed with the confidence of the people, betrayed their trust, and by the withdrawing of the government solely by the wise and patriotic counsels of Abraham Lincoln, and the earnest appeals of the loyal people in favor of General U. S. Grant for President, and in so doing feel that we are not simply fighting the battle of 1864 over again, but of helping to pay a portion of the debt we owe to that gallant soldier and statesman for his inestimable services in the hour of the country's peril, while perpetuating the Republican party, preserving and perfecting the results of the war.

That we earnestly call upon the Senate of the United States, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, to proceed without fear or favor to a righteous decision, the people of Pennsylvania will stand by and maintain the just judgment of the Senate.

That the soldiers and sailors of the Union, who fought and bled and died for the cause of the Union, and stood true to the principles which they vindicated with their blood, and who returned to their homes in victory, are entitled to the undying gratitude of loyal people, and to the highest honors and rewards in times of peace, and for sacrifices, they have suffered in the highest honors of the nation.

That we endorse the action of Governor Geary, Edwin M. Stanton for the firmness, courage and patriotism with which he has met the assaults of the enemies of the law and rights of the people against the attempted usurpations of the President, and his guilty associate instruments.

That the Declaration is alike the best instructor of men and nations as the experience of the rebellion proves the great truths of the self-evident principles of the Declaration of independence, and with these as our guiding stars, the Republican party can never be overthrown.

That no contract so eloquent could be framed as the Constitution of the United States of America and the silent patriotism of Ulysses S. Grant; that as a citizen he proposes to support the Constitution in deeds in acts that convince; and that while Johnson has been a guilty sway from the primary vocation of sovereignty, Grant has accepted equal justice and equal rights to all conditions as the highest duty of a citizen.

That the public debt incurred for the purpose of preserving the existence of the nation is a sacred obligation, binding the people of the United States as the strongest bonds of faith to the full extent of the legal requirement.

That the greatest requirements of prudence and judgment are still requisite; that they should as far as attainable be employed at once for maintaining the public faith and credit, and render the burden as light as practicable upon the industrial interests of the country and the wages and proceeds of labor.

That it is the dictate of sound policy as well as the greatest wisdom that the domestic industry of the people should be sustained and protected against foreign competition by adequate tariff laws, and that the present tariff laws, the result of the legislation of the past one decade, they found be amended and made adequate for that purpose, and to the payment of the existing revenue by the Government.

That we are opposed to any amendment to the Constitution, all domestic divisions and factions opposed to the reconstruction of the Union, and that we find the firm foundation laid by the wise and judicious legislation of the past four years, and the policy of the present, and harmony and good feeling restored, will be established, and a permanent peace established, and a revival and impulse given to all the industrial interests of the country and prosperity be secured, when it is at once and forever settled that the people of the United States are firmly fixed in their determination that the principles of the Declaration of Independence shall be fast, and that factious and rebellious resistance to the laws, and all violence, and all attempts to overthrow or subvert the government by savage force, shall be effectually overthrown, and the guilty promptly brought to the loyal people of the United States, and to the just, forgiving and merciful Father and soldiers' friend.

That every American citizen, whether by birth or naturalization is entitled to the same protection at home and abroad, and while it is incumbent upon every citizen to render a cheerful obedience to the establishment of international law for the naturalization of foreigners, the right of expatriation as terminating allegiance due to our government and transferring it to another government is a heresy that only to tolerate in the people of all classes from the time of the Revolution to the present, when it is a legitimate and peaceful exercise of loyal and personal rights.

That the delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Republican Convention in Chicago are instructed to cast the vote of this State for Ulysses S. Grant as Chairman in favor of Grant for President and Curtin for Vice President, and they declared the choice of the people of the State, and those gentlemen, and they pledge him in 1868, in the event of his election, to decide whether all the sacrifices of blood and treasure, and the heroic efforts of the loyal people, and the contributions for the restoration of treason under the influence of a man who, clothed with the confidence of the people, betrayed their trust, and by the withdrawing of the government solely by the wise and patriotic counsels of Abraham Lincoln, and the earnest appeals of the loyal people in favor of General U. S. Grant for President, and in so doing feel that we are not simply fighting the battle of 1864 over again, but of helping to pay a portion of the debt we owe to that gallant soldier and statesman for his inestimable services in the hour of the country's peril, while perpetuating the Republican party, preserving and perfecting the results of the war.

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☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1868.

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the Commercial, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the Commercial, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

The Republican State Convention, in session at Philadelphia, yesterday unanimously renominated Gen. John F. Hartranft for Auditor General, and Col. Jacob M. Campbell for Surveyor General. The Convention also declared unanimously for General Grant for President and Ex-Governor Curtin was declared the choice of Pennsylvania for Vice-President by a large majority over other candidates

It is evident that no practical free railroad law is to be enacted at this session of the Pennsylvania Legislature. The Conference Committee of the Senate and House, a majority of which was said to favor the House bill when appointed, have reported in favor of the Senate bill much to the astonishment of the friends of a free railroad law. But the House has refused to accept the report, and has recommitted it to the Conference Committee, with instructions to insist on the liberal provisions of the House bill. Should the Committee reconsider the bills, and agree upon the House bill, the Senate would probably refuse to accept the report, and insist on its own prohibitory sections. And thus the free railroad principle would eventually fall of success at this session of the Legislature.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The result of the election in New Hampshire on Tuesday cannot but be gratifying to every friend of good government, as it augurs auspiciously for the success of Republican principles in the coming grand political contest. No State was ever more thoroughly canvassed than was New Hampshire by the Democracy, who, aided as they were by the federal office holders, calculated on carrying the State by a large majority. So sanguine were the Democracy of success, that they had made preparations for joyful demonstrations in many of the prominent cities throughout the country, all of which go for naught and adds to their chagrin at their defeat. The patriotic people of New Hampshire have stood as firmly by their principles as their granite hills to their base, and in the face of the most powerful opposition they have for many years encountered, have maintained their majority. All honor to the people of the old Granite State.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.

Although there was manifest a pretty general desire among the delegates in the recent Republican County Convention in this city for a change in the manner of making nominations, there was none effected, for the reason that the country districts feared they might in some way be outvoted by the city. This objection was urged in Crawford, Mercer, Philadelphia and Lancaster counties previous to their adoption of what is now known as the Crawford County System, but experience has proved there was no ground for it. The charge that candidates could so combine as to carry the cities in a popular vote is far from the truth. The Crawford County System, where honestly enforced, excludes Democrate roughs from the polls, and enables respectable voters to attend the primary elections, which they were previously deterred from doing under the peculiar management of the delegate system. An honest expression of the preferences of the party has thus been obtained, and good men have been selected as candidates. Although the effort to effect a change has failed for the present in Allegheny county, it is hoped that some plan may yet be adopted by which Republican voters may make their nominations in a more satisfactory manner than at present.

Referring to the working of the Crawford System in Lancaster county, where it has only been in operation one year, the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"Our opinion elevated this morning from Lancaster county, giving the result of the delegate elections found there on Saturday, adds to the confidence in the practical working of what is popularly known as the Crawford county system. Under the rules of that system it was introduced in Lancaster and we have a return of 6,993 votes cast—almost seven thousand. In 1866 the Republican vote in the same county cast at the general election for Judge Williams was 12,796; in 1865 for Governor Curtin it was 14,992; in 1863 for General Hartranft, 11,830; in 1864 for President Lincoln, 13,602. In the last four years, embracing a Presidential, gubernatorial, judicial and general State election, there was never cast a less vote of the county polled at a general election than amounted to 11,830. The minority more than half that number of voters were brought out at a primary election. This speaks volumes for the system that elicited these results. Those familiar with the ordinary working of the machinery of the government know how very rarely a party can be induced to turn out more than fifty or even twenty per cent. of the full strength of the party. Most generally, under the old system, twenty-five or thirty party hacks, in the back room of a tavern redeemed with the fumes of bad whisky and worse tobacco, determine the whole matter for a ward or township of from three to five hundred voters.

THE NEWSPAPER.

All more or less familiar with English literature are aware that for many ages after newspapers began to be published they had to contend against a strong current of prejudice. Not only men in power regarded them with the hostility of fear, but philanthropists and philosophers viewed their existence and their influence with much misgiving and apprehension. In England strong legal restraints have frequently been imposed upon them, and severe penalties in quite recent times have been inflicted upon editors and publishers for giving general currency to facts and invectives for which at the present day they would be deemed worthy of reward. In the latter part of last century a poet whose writings are still and will long be popular, denounced newspapers indiscriminately in terms so harsh and degrading as to produce the effect of burlesque upon the reader of to-day. In the language of this poet, newspapers are like insects "which take their rise from gnubs obscene that lie in shallow pools, or thence ascend the sky; such are these base ephemerns, so born to die before the next revolving moon." They are worse than disagreeable insects, however. The latter "are lost in the first visit of a winter frost," while the former "remain a base but constant breed, whose swarming sons their short lived sires succeed, no changing season makes their numbers less, nor Sunday shines a Sabbath on the press."

However clearly some may now discern the evils produced by the daily press, few sensible people would think of quoting George Crabbe's lines as containing its just characterization. For one thing, newspapers have greatly improved in character since he wrote, and the course of events has had the effect of suggesting a more just discrimination of the advantages and disadvantages flowing from their influence. Yet even at the present time we believe that a few respectable people may be found who look upon newspapers as inevitable evils, as a sort of licensed disturbers of the current of wholesome thoughts and opinions, which it would be well to get rid of, if that were possible. Some are ready to admit that as vehicles of the news of the day they answer a useful purpose and could not well be dispensed with. As advertising mediums, too, they command the tolerance, if not the respect of many. Whatever beyond, or in addition to those directly practical objects newspapers may do, or attempt, we fear, is regarded by some as supererogation,—as an assumption of work not belonging to their proper and legitimate functions. We have heard persons much versed in books and not manifestly deficient in talents, slightly and with some complacency boast that they never thought of reading anything in a journal except the news. About the events of the day they formed their own judgment, and cared not for the editor's opinion. Even a writer in a late number of *Putnam's Magazine* advances the notion that a newspaper ought to have no opinion of its own, but should contain a mere reflection of the opinion of the public.

It cannot be painful to the candid editor, and it is surely not unfair, to take the independent reader at his own estimate of his own powers. Let it be cheerfully conceded that there are many interested in the news who are abundantly capable of thinking judiciously concerning the occurrences in different parts of the world, laid before them in the daily journals. There are people whom the meagre communications of the smallest village newspaper qualify to form and to declare opinions most precise, comprehensive and indisputable, regarding the politics, not only of Washington, but of London, Madrid and St. Petersburg. Even as Professor Owen, from the fossil tibia and jawbone of an extinct monster of the pre-Adamic world, is able to reconstruct the entire animal and set it on its legs again in a picture, or in wood—so these politicians from the shortest telegraphic hint, are able to anticipate the change of cabinets and the overthrow of dynasties. In both cases, however, there is an exceptional exercise of intellectual power. Generally speaking—to form a correct judgment about the times—the times must be studied with an industry and an application of means incompatible with the earnest and successful pursuit of any other occupation. Thus to study the times, to gather information from all quarters, to compare, to analyze and to judge, ought to be the business of the editor. We do not claim, nor do we think that he always presents a realization of this ideal. But undoubtedly to the fact that the profession performs their duty in this direction with more or less success is partially to be ascribed the influence which the press certainly exercises on the public sentiment. Merely to read newspapers is an easy and frivolous occupation. Coleridge classed the practice among weaknesses of the memory. To study newspapers so as to derive from them a correct picture of the living world and in some imperfect way to anticipate the future, is a very different thing. If we have been rightly informed Dr. Francis Lieber when connected with South Carolina college used to say that, in every university there ought to be a professorship for the purpose of teaching young men how to gather contemporary history from the daily and weekly journals. And in as far as the comments of the Press afford evidence of successful study and endeavor to this end, they present results and materials of knowledge which very many readers, from the absence of means and opportunities, are unable to acquire for themselves. Hence newspapers must inevitably exercise some agency in the formation of public opinion. Of course in regard to many things the editorial columns will merely reflect, or give expression to the common sentiment of the city or state in which the paper appears. But just as certainly topics new to most readers must be introduced to their notice, —and views not only novel, but unwelcome, or even offensive at the first, find their earliest ventilation in the columns of the daily journal. The writer in *Putnam's Magazine* refers to the London *Times* as an example of a newspaper conducted on his theory. A most unfortunate selection, as the *Times* through its almost entire history has been pre-eminently a former of public opinion. For many years now thousands of British gentlemen, not a few of them liberally educated, have been wont to take their judgments of passing events from its leading articles very much as they have been wont to take their bread from their baker and their meat from their butcher. The only time in the career of that paper, when there was any seeming ground for the representation of this writer was while Captain Sterling was its editor. He, it is said, never wrote his leading article until he had spent three or four hours in running about from place to place gathering up the opinions to be broached in the next morning's paper. It was not the public opinion he thus collected, but the impressions of a few prominent men in the political world. The division of labor was not then perfect in the *Times* establishment, and the Captain was compelled to gather his own news. Opinion was formed then as now by the article founded on the impressions and reports derived from men of power or influence. Time had shown that the *Times'* editorials were generally based on solid information about public affairs, and that its announcements and prognostications were likely to be verified by the future.

We sometimes hear the objection made to the daily press that it irritates and excites the public mind by the publication of false and sometimes conflicting statements. Admitting both the fact and its effect, does the reader ever try to conjecture what would be the state of things in this respect, if there were no newspapers? Fancy the condition of things now existing in Washington, with no newspapers to keep the country *au courant* with events! We are told in Moy's *Memoires of* Napoleon, that sometime after the death of the Duke D'Enghien, he complained bitterly in the Council of the State about the rumors of all sorts which were circulating in Paris and about the inexplicable and almost incredible credulity of the Parisians. The explanation of this credulity, says Mior, was the silence of the press. As the journals said nothing, people believed, or feared everything. Every one knows how fear in children, and in older persons too, is intensified by obscurity. But for the information diffused at present by the newspapers, the general imagination would be so excited that business would be almost arrested. This is one good of the daily press.

The latest news from the far East is very interesting. Correspondents in China give a partial correction of the first statements received in this country in regard to the appointment of Mr. Burlingame. According to this rectification the late American Minister does not stand alone at the head of the Chinese Embassy to the Western Powers. Two Chinamen of high literary and political position occupy an equal rank with him in the commission. Virtually, the latter is the chief of the mission, as at present his associates from their ignorance of the languages and usages of the West, must be entirely dependent upon him for direction. They are, however, expected by study and observation to qualify themselves to act independently after a while. The New York *Times* correspondent says that the first plan was to constitute the embassy of natives entirely, and the idea of connecting Mr. Burlingame with it was an afterthought. Every one will see the reasonableness of the arrangement adopted. To secure the approval and confidence of the Chinese, it was necessary that they should be in part represented by countrymen. In this arrangement, too, there is more satisfactory evidence of the good faith of the Celestials in departing from their ancient policy of non-intercourse. Had a foreigner been the sole head of the mission there would have seemed to be no Harris, J. S. Trimble, J. M. Briggs, Daniel Richards, E. W. Miles and D. B. Kinsell. The proposed road is to run from Mt. Vernon to Marion, by the way of Mt. Gilead. The capital stock is $500,000.

—Says the Harrisburg *State Guard*: "Philadelphia is unmistakably alarmed at the prospect of the Councilsville railroad attracting business to Baltimore, and there is no doubt the merchants and financiers of that city will look to and build a more northerly route of railroad to increase their business and make up the loss sustained by the operation of the Councilsville road."

—The projected direct railroad from Fort Wayne to Cincinnati appears to be received with great favor at all points except at the terminal. Bluffton is ready to subscribe $100,000, and liberal offers are made by other places; but at Fort Wayne as well as at Cincinnati, a feeling of indifference has been manifested. A considerable portion of the line is graded ready for the iron.

English Opinion of Andrew Johnson

The London *Morning Star* says editorially: "President Johnson seems determined to bring the contest between himself and the Legislature to an issue. Having failed to entrap General Grant into an attitude of hostility to Congress, he has at length issued an order removing Mr. Stanton from the Ministry of War, and appointing Adjutant General Thomas in his room. Mr. Stanton has referred the matter to Congress, and, meantime, refuses to give up possession. The Senate has passed a resolution declaring the order of Mr. Johnson illegal, and both the Senate and House of Representatives have requested the Reconstruction Committee to consider what further action should be taken. One telegram even states that the House of Representatives has passed by a majority a resolution to impeach the President for this act of illegality. It is hard to see how they can avoid such a course; and were it not that the devious ways of American politicians on the eve of a Presidential election are inscrutable, we cannot divine what President Johnson expects to gain by his wilful and defiant course, except to plunge the country into excitement and contention. In a monarchial State a conflict of this nature would almost necessarily lead to civil war. There is no fear of such a result in America, simply because Mr. Johnson cannot command a man, or a musket, or a thousand dollars. There may be excitement, there may be a great impeachment case, there may be a State trial before the Supreme Court, but the appeal will be to law, not to violence. Mr. Johnson evidently expects that if he can drive his adversaries into the extreme position of impeaching him the more moderate people throughout the Union will come over to his side. In this we believe he will be mistaken. In the American community, when the question fairly comes to the point, whether the view of the law taken by the House of Legislature or that taken by Mr. Andrew Johnson is to be upheld, the people will side with their representatives, and send Mr. Johnson back to Tennessee. It is a pity for the great Republic that the place of the firmness combined with wisdom, which distinguished Mr. Lincoln, she should now have in her Chief Magistrate an obstinacy which keeps the whole nation in turmoil. The contrast at once shows the strength and weakness of a republican form of government. The people may be mistaken in their choice, but they can also get rid of their President if he set himself above the law. If Mr. Andrew Johnson had been a king in a limited monarchy he would have run a great chance of losing his head in a less metaphorical fashion than he seems to have already done.

Ohio Adjutant General's Report.

The following interesting facts and statistics are gathered from the advance sheets of the report of the Adjutant General of Ohio: The correspondence of the office is decreasing, though on an average 273 letters have been received daily during the past year. The collections made by the office during the past twelve months amount to nearly four hundred thousand dollars. There were received from Col. Taylor, late Commissioner of soldiers' claims, 4,036 claims, of which 298 were settled at the date of the report, and 3,638 still remained unadjusted. In regard to veteran credits, there are 712 veterans in the State entitled to such bounty. Of these 449 were credited to the State at large, 18 were indefinitely credited, and 245 were received too late to be applied on any quota. There remain entitled to bounty from the State, and unpaid 552 veterans, for the payment of whose claims there will be required $55,200. The war claims of Ohio against the United States amount to $714,008 78. The militia claims of the State against the General Government amount to $274,924 44. It has been found that very few of the claims for property taken during the Morgan raid can be sustained, and the Governor will call the attention to the present Legislature for a law to authorize the payment of these claims, might as well save their ink and paper. The sales of cotton captured during the raid have amounted to $15,226 53. There are still between three and four thousand infantry arms in the hands of the National Guards. These are being collected as fast as possible by the Adjutant General.

The St. Louis Bridge Controversy.

The St. Louis *Republican* is happy to be able to state by authority that the controversy between the rival bridge companies is ended by a consolidation of the interests of the contending parties, viz: The Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, known as the Boomer Company, and the St. Louis and Illinois or Eads Company. A new Board of Directors, numbering twelve, has been formed, composed of six Directors from each company. The names of the gentlemen composing this Board are as follows: Messrs. Charles K. Dickson, Barton Bates, Wm. Taussig, Gerard B. Allen, Wm. M. McPherson, and J. R. Llomberger, from the St. Louis company; and Messrs. D. R. Garrison, James Harrison, B. M. Morrison, C. Beckwith and R. P. Tansey, from the Illinois company. The organization of the new company has been formed by the election of Charles K. Dickinson, President, and R. P. Tansey, Secretary *pro tem.* Captain James B. Eads, Chief Engineer of the St. Louis and Illinois Company, has been elected Chief Engineer of the new company. The consolidation of the two companies terminates all litigation and opposition, and the work will doubtless now be pushed forward with all the energy which united action and the combined strength of both companies can give it.

Taxing Railway Manufactories.

An important decision has recently been made by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in reference to the liability to taxation, by the county, of the manufactories established by railroad companies for the construction of rolling stock. The companies may be authorized under their charters to carry on such works, yet only so much of their property as is indispensably necessary to running the road is exempt from local taxation. The protection of the extensive piles of buildings put up by many companies falls upon the residents of the vicinity, and it is only fair that the burden shall be borne by the owners. The stock of the corporation may be owned by persons living far removed from the locality in question, and the tax upon their shares will not serve to relieve that of the county where the real estate is situated. The Court holds that the property, which is merely useful by enabling the company to conduct its operations more profitably and conveniently than when under the control of other persons, is liable to taxation. Machine, blacksmith, carpenter and paint shops, and all buildings of description, and must pay their share of the local rates.

PERSONAL.

—Prof. Gamgee, a noted horse doctor from London, is giving entertainments in New York, on English mutton, which he preserves excellently by a new process. The *Sun* suggests that if the Professor could improve mutton heads he would have a valuable patent.

—The Hon. James J. Babcock, of Conn., is reported to have closed a brilliant speech in New Hampshire with the following burst of eloquence: "If you choose to marry blacks you may do so, but as for myself, when I marry, I shall marry one of my own set."

—The pedigree of the new Premier, Disraeli, is an object of interest to the English newspapers just now, and one of them recalls the result of O'Connell's investigations on that subject, made long ago. In an exchange of bitter personalities between the two orators, on one occasion, Dan expressed a conviction that his opponent was a lineal descendant of "the impenitent thief."

—Warriner King, a respected citizen of Hawley, Mass., has attended "March meeting" regularly for sixty-eight years, and the State elections as well. He lives about five miles from the town house, and last Monday he had hired a team and driver to take him thither, but the storm was too much for the driver, so for the first time since coming of age he failed to get there.

—Gough was the victim of a practical joke at Chicago lately. Nasby and the Fat Contributor called on him at his rooms in the Tremont House, having previously ordered "drinks for three" to be sent up there every five minutes. Gough stood it until four trays, properly laden, had arrived from the bar-room, when the cold water champion suspected the joke that was being played upon him, and insisted with admirable good nature that his guests should leave his room. "For if you don't," said he, "my reputation as a temperance man would be ruined before another half hour, if it is not now." They went.

—Rev. W. M. Mallalieu, pastor of a Methodist Episcopal church, Boston, in imitation of Rev. Mr. Smythe, of New York, has commenced advertising the theaters from the pulpit. He describes the attractions of the ballot, and then in unmeasured terms denounces the theaters and anathematizes those who attend them.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

—The Michigan Southern Railroad earned $209,736 during the month of February, against $211,688 for the corresponding month last year. The total earnings for the year ending March 1, were $4,740,662, against $4,673,193 for 1866-7.

—The Mt. Vernon, Mt. Gilead and Marion Railroad Company filed its certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of the State of Ohio, on Saturday. The corporators are: G. Bowen, N. Peters, John J. Williams, H. Kling, T. J. Wallace, T. H. Hodder, Lovell B.

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—Says the Harrisburg *State Guard*: "Philadelphia is unmistakably alarmed at the prospect of the Councilsville railroad attracting business to Baltimore, and there is no doubt the merchants and financiers of that city will look to and build a more northerly route of railroad to increase their business and make up the loss sustained by the operation of the Councilsville road."

—The projected direct railroad from Fort Wayne to Cincinnati appears to be received with great favor at all points except at the terminal. Bluffton is ready to subscribe $100,000, and liberal offers are made by other places; but at Fort Wayne as well as at Cincinnati, a feeling of indifference has been manifested. A considerable portion of the line is graded ready for the iron.

Meadville, March, 1868.

M. F.

The National Banks.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The business of the country, which had been unduly stimulated by the late war, and by causes incident thereto, has experienced a reaction, and the people are seeking for some relief from heavy taxation and impending hard times. Whatever the cause of the present troubles of the country may be, there is no lack of remedies proposed by politicians, both in and out of Congress. Nearly every one has a suggestion for the financial ills of the country and there is great danger that the cures proposed, in most instances, are worse than the disease itself. Indeed, we are in danger of having a verdict rendered like one on a certain person, where the jury found the deceased had "died of too many doctors'"

A favorite theme for buncombe speeches is that of the national bonds and the national banks. We see some of the extremes of party meeting on these issues in fraternal harmony, and sweetly blending their voices in favor of paying off the first in greenbacks and wiping the latter out of existence altogether! Before these disastrous results are consummated and "chaos shall come again," permit me to say a few words in favor of the national banking system.

It may be well enough to state, at the outset, that the National Banking system grew out of the exigencies of the late war; that it was a fortunate thought of the Secretary of the Treasury to enable him to raise more money for the continued prosecution of the struggle. The Treasury was empty, and the national bonds were necessarily being placed on the market so rapidly as to cause a fear of their depreciation in the market. By the forethought of Mr. Chase, this new banking system almost at once made room for $300,000,000 of the government bonds, and I may say virtually retired them from the market. This was a great point gained, and that it was a decided benefit to the government is well understood by all intelligent and candid men. It may be in accordance with the ethics of some of our modern legislators, for the government, having accomplished its purpose of raising its credit in its extreme need, to now turn about and ungratefully cast off those who succored it in its hour of sorest trial.

I wish the origin of the National Banking system borne in mind, because many suppose it is the offspring of class legislation—a system gotten up by capitalists for their especial aggrandizement—whereas, in fact, nothing can be further from the truth. Most of the sound old State banks went into the new system with great reluctance, and some of them were even *forced* into it by a heavy special tax levied by Congress upon their circulation. I am sure our National Banks would gladly organize under the Free Banking law of the State to-morrow, if it were practicable. They would be relieved of heavy taxes which they now pay—of inquisitorial examinations they are obliged to undergo—would have a much larger liberty of action than they enjoy at present, and their profits would be greater.

An impression has been created that the National Banks are an incubus upon the Government; that the latter actually makes a bonus to the banks of $18,000,000 per annum, in the shape of the interest it pays on the bonds held for their circulation. This argument is seriously put forth by men who should (and some do) know better. Nothing can be further from the truth. The banks receive interest on their bonds precisely as the people do—no more, and no less. The bonds are a basis for them, just as the people have done, and a smart premium on them; in addition, in some cases, to our certain knowledge. Now, I would ask this question: Does the people owe the Government, or to the taxpayer, whether the interest on the bonds is paid to a bank, or to a private citizen? Certainly none at all, as far as the people are affected by the matter.

If the Government withdraws the circulation from the National Banks to-morrow, *it will not lessen the National debt one dollar!* Let that fact be fully settled. The $300,000,000 of bonds will continue in existence. The individuals composing the Banking Associations will simply claim their own bonds again. "Here are your bonds," they say to the Government, "here are your bank notes, return us our bonds." Any other course on the part of the Government would be a great violation of faith. The people have thus entrusted their property to its custody. The bonds are simply held as a pledge, or collateral, and must be returned to the banks, who hold the United States Treasurer's receipt for them.

When the Government issued the 5-20 bonds, it agreed to place a limit on its issue of legal tender notes. The amount, I believe, was fixed at $400,000,000. Now if it chooses to violate its solemn obligation on this point, it can make a new issue of these notes, go into the market and buy up its own bonds, just as the banks or as individuals are doing every day. This is the very way it can retire any part of its 5-20 bonds, except by redeeming them in specie as they fall due. If there is any doubt as to which legal tender notes can be substituted for National Bank Notes, upon any honorable or equitable basis, I would like to hear it. Again, if at the end of the 20 years the amount of debt would still remain—or it would really be increased, if the bonds would remain at a premium, as at present. Then what would be gained? It is true that the legal tender issue and currency would be likely to pay a larger sum than it amounts to, in the enhanced price of the daily necessaries of life which must ensue, caused by the consequent and inevitable inflation of the circulating medium.

Our business men well understand and know, that the National Banking system is now closely interwoven with the financial affairs of the country. The amount of Bank discounts in the city of Philadelphia alone by the first of January of 1867, amounted to the enormous sum of $1,496,927,140. In this county alone they amounted to $201,398. These amounts are made up of small sums, from one to ten thousand are distributed among all classes of the community. If the circulation is taken from the banks, nine out of ten of them would wind up their affairs and dissolve their organizations. Their discounts would have to be called in at once and the proceeds applied to redeem their bonds in the hands of the Government. The difficulty would naturally follow, and a check would be given to business that would be felt in every artery of trade. This is no overdrawn picture. I make this allusion in no suggestive spirit, but simply to show the fallacy of the idea that the National Banks are an incubus upon the Government, and to suggest the danger of any such ill-advised legislation.

The present National Bank system being in my opinion, by the best one this or any other country ever enjoyed, I maintain we should "hold fast to that which is good." It should be preserved and fostered. Let it be made free to all who desire to embark in the banking business. I am no advocate of monopolies, although they are sometimes necessary evils. The system has given us a uniform currency—one that is at par all over the Union. It will be taken at its full value in payment of a note due to any National Bank, in any section of the country, and it is receivable, in the same way, for government taxes at all points. The system has only been in operation a few years and already a host and cry is raised to abandon it. Our people are fickle

The Daily Commercial

Farm, Garden and Household.

HOW TO RAISE EARLY VEGETABLES.

The following practical suggestions, touching the commencing of gardening operations the spring, are seasonable at this time:

Every former should early in March make a t bed, which is indispensible to the wants of family. Early plants, tomatoes and other ids of vegetables, may be brought forward the hot bed several weeks in advance of ose started in the open border. I prepare a t bed in the following manner. The earth is cavated to the depth of two and a half feet, ur feet wide and six feet long, which will be ge enough to furnish a good stock of plants r the use of an ordinary sized family. Place ound the top of the excavation a board frame x inches high on one side, and fifteen inches the other. Set the frame so that the slope ill incline to the South. When this is done, l the pit within six inches of the top of the ound with unfermented horse manure, leaves om the woods, or spent hops from the brewy, which must be well trodden down. Then it on the top about six inches of finely pulverd soil, rake down smoothly, put on the sashes, d your hot bed is completed. Some plant the eds immediately, others prefer to wait until at has been generated, which usually takes ace in the course of two or three days. My ference has been for several years to plant the me day, with the following varieties of seeds: ne row four feet long, running north and uth, with two or three varieties of tomatoes, lowing a small stake with the same number it, at the head of each variety; allow n inches space, and make another w for early cabbage and lettuce—a riety of lettuce called ice drumhead is one of e best, which should be transplanted to the om border. In the third row I plant peppers d egg plant—large bell nose is the best pepri improved New York purple the best egg ant. Another row is planted with celery. The balance of the bed I sow in rows with rly lettuce. I prefer for this purpose a variy called early curled silesia; it is the earliest d best. I then sow evenly over the whole d the early scarlet turnip radish, which will the first to come up, and ready for use on e table, without interfering with the growth the other plants. The lettuce, when ready r use, should be cut off, leaving a crown to ch plant, which will soon furnish another owth, and may again be cut as before. I have ade six cuttings from the same plants, each cessive growth more delicate than the other. produce this result, the sash should occasionmost of the time, to be removed only on a rm day.

No farmer is complete without a garden of fficient size to grow a variety of vegetables d small fruits for the use of the family, and en properly managed, it will furnish a large ply for the table throughout the season. In order to get the full benefit of our favorite getables, a succession of plantings must be ade. When the first crop of peas is up, a econd planting should be made. This may be repeated several times with success. Early, dium and late beets should be planted at different times, to furnish a succession for the ble. Sweet corn is not only a luxury, but it nutritious and healthful. It should be planted ery two weeks from the first of May to July, ich will furnish a supply of green corn from ly to November.

DIRECTIONS FOR BUTTER MAKING.

A practical dairyman gives the following neral directions for making good butter, ich thousands of farmers' wives may study th profit: As first-class housekeepers come the same ends by different means, so first-se dairy-women make an equally good butby different processes. But there are a few neral principles which must be indistinctly lowed, in order to attain the best results. t, I may also add, the constant exercise of e intuitive common sense that good housewives are admired sure to possess.

Perfect cleanliness is essential in everything pertaining to milk and butter. Stables ve frequently have their udders dusted. ese must be cleaned before milking, for the ntion of the disgusting offal will get into the k, and, as a matter of course, its extract l find its way into the butter, which, it will dily be supposed, is not materially improved by ality. The milk and cream vessels must be h sweet and clean—not washed in "dirty water," but well washed, every time they owed, with clean soap and water, rinsed and lled.

The place where the milk, cream and butter are kept, whether cellar, vault or springse, must be clean, well aired, and free from odors. Milk and cream are rapid absorbents, nothing that creates a smell, should be suffed in reach. The milk should be skimmed e a day, or if the cream will afford it.

The temperature of the cream in churning ould not be much above fifty-eight degrees, the butter will be soft and mushy; nor much ow, or the cream will "come hard," "ropy ning," and often not first-rate when it does me.

It must be thoroughly "worked"—that is, y drop of buttermilk should be removed—t salted to taste. If the butter-milk should be all removed, that remaining will be decomposed with the salt, the cheesy portion unite with the butter, the whey interspersed oughout the mass in small particles, producing the appearance of small drops of water. ferent modes are followed by different perns, for freeing the butter entirely from milk some by washing it several times in clean ter, others by using imperial butter worker, and others by drying it with a clean linen th. It matters but little what method is lowed, so that the desired purpose is gained. ter thus made throughout is tough, waxy, h flavored and touchsome.

TREATMENT OF FOWLS.

fowls that are exposed to cold winds and rms will not lay, and no amount or variety food will make them; th y must have a good m house so constructed that free ventilation be given, and a good supply of lime must kept in it to prevent the breeding of lice, to overcome unhealthy and impure air, giving while the fowls are shut in, and also to ply the hens with the proper ingredient for king shells. Gravel, clay dust, and ashes, uld be kept in boxes for their use, the gravel y require to assist in grinding their food, the clay and ashes to wallow in, which motes health. The feed should be varied; n is a natural food but will not alone proeggs. Over feeding will be as ineffectual for giving enough, for a hen that is fed will om ever lay well. Mashed potatoes mixed h scalded corn meal, or buckwheat r fed hot is excellent. They should have h meat if possible twice a day in some form, r lard scraps, offal from the butchers, or l game such as rabbits, squirrels, etc. The e of this kind of food given, the greatest nber of eggs will be secured, bodies born never eat their eggs when furnished with ile fresh meat they want. Meats that have n cooked and highly seasoned should not be m. Pure water furnished daily is also very ortant, for they will not do well without. A lump of lime dropped in the water is ally recommended by some. A writer recends for chickens, for the first week after hing, hard-boiled eggs, to be given, chopfine, at least twice a day, wheat steeped in , and coarse Indian meal, bread crumbs, A change of food is necessary twice a k, substituting cracked corn for wheat.

THE PEACH BORER AND YELLOWS.

r. J. M. Jenkins writes as follows to the *Gentlemen*: It may be interesting, as well as ful, to some of your readers to know of a and effectual method by which the fatal cks of the peach borer may be prevented. ing tried all the plans proposed for the last years—merely as an experiment upon nted trees—I have found them all deficient ne thing, *i. e.* in preventing a renewal of ck. Nine years' experience fully proves e that the waste water of salt works, ed "mother liquor," or "bitter water," is a preventive. I will not aver that it will the worm when once in the tree, as my exence is not conclusive on that point, but I assert that it has killed them by thousands is not entirely shielded by the bark. apply it any time during the summer, but possible, in June and last of August, ing about one pint of the liquid around the of each tree. At the same time we wash body and main limbs of the tree with the e liquid, which removes scales of dead and kills the eggs of insects.

y observations in the treatment of trees to liquor leads me to declare it to be the most erful agent in preventing the dreaded disknown as "yellows" that has yet been dis-ered. Trees in a rapidly declining state the effects of this disease, being treated to liquor, took on a new life as it were, castheir yellow leaves and throwing an imse healthy foliage.

PRUNING TREES IN SPRING.

hen pruning trees in the spring, says the *Gentlemen*, remember that for every bud or of wood you cut away, two more will be ed; and if you do not so cut as to throw elongation from the last bud on the shoot in an outward direction, your tree will soon mass of shoots and branches, and cause to oppose any practice of pruning. On the r hand, if you carefully study the probable ection of each bud at the end of the shoot s pruned, you can form your tree into a d, open, compact, or spreading head, according to your fancy. We could write a page on this item; but our belief is that a few tical words of guidance are all that is lette to induce thought in the good common-sense of our readers.

PLOWING BY STEAM.

eam plowing was the subject of a recent dision before the American Institute. Mr. o A. Whitney read a paper, describing the ipts which have been made to apply the of the engineer to the operations of the ulturist. The greater portions of these been directed to the problem of plowing by n power, in which direction the inventors achieved so little success that all plows or ht had been gradually abandoned, nor did writer believe that that feat would ever be cessfully accomplished. Several gentlemen ared, from their own personal knowledge, steam plowing in England had reached a ded success, both in the quality and rapidity work performed, and the cost as compared the old methods.

THE PRESERVATION OF EGGS.

writer in the *Farm and Fireside* recommends the dissolving of gum shellac in alcohol, the mixture may be applied with a comon paint brush. When dry, pack in bran th downward. Eggs so preserved will keep ry long time. When about to be used, the ish may be washed off.

BEDDING PLANTS.

propagate cuttings of verbenas, petunias, otiums, and other plants wanted for bedg out in the garden. Cuttings put in now make fine strong plants by the time for ting out.

A Chronicle in Worsted.

O the sun, the blinding, burning sun on those rich green Norman flats! It is a relief and a comfort to quit the road, and creep at last into the narrow Bayeux streets, lime-white and clean, inodorous, and with every upper window a miniature garden. The love of flowers is universal in Norman towns; and the poorer the neighborhood, the gayer and richer often the hanging garlands on the window-sills. We carry to mind one at Caen, a perfect bower of geranium, heliotrope, and fuchsia, high under the eaves of a most ancient and decayed dwelling; a picture in the street, with a bird-cage hanging in the midst, and the bird singing as if in Eden—sunshine, song, and sweetness living and thriving still in the cold shade of utter poverty!

It is these spots of brightness, suggestive of another brightness within, that give their distinctive charm to the old French cities. The busy working world has passed them by. No country town in peaceful England was ever drowsier at midsummer than Bayeux to-day. Yet Bayeux has seen stirring times—wars, revolution, civil riot, religious despotism, in all their varieties of misery, triumph, and defeat, and not so long ago but that their visible traces r main, and living traditions of them survive amongst the elder generation.

We asked nobody the way anywhere, but dreamed along at our leisure on the hilly side of the streets, turning hither and turning thither where we espied attraction; the whole long day being before us, and we in no haste to have done with our sight-seeing. As we took our slow journey, with a pause here and a pause there, now at the window of an old curiosity shop, then before still life-groups of splendid luscious fruit in a barrow, three ladies flashed by us—ladies in carmelite costumes and broad straw hats, from across the channel like ourselves, but hurried with bags, and in virtuous hot haste to accomplish their duty towards Bayeux.

"They are coming from the Tapestry," we say, and set our faces in the direction whence they are returning.

The Tapestry is kept at the city library, but we see no building that bears a frontispiece of public-ness. There is a woman standing within a little wicket, darning a stocking, and apparently on watch for any casually fortune may be kind enough to send to break the monotony of the day. We will inquire of her, for it is noon now, and the blaze is cruel.

"This is the library," says she, in answer to us, and opens the wicket that we may pass into a court where broken stone coffins and mutilated stone figures, heads, limbs, trunks, are disposed in picturesque confusion, with peeps of brilliant flowers and creepers showing amongst them. The clusters of a grape-vine cover the whole front of the house, which serves as a home to the letters, arts, sciences, and antiquities of Bayeux; and chief amongst them all, to that famous chronicle in worsted of the conquest of England by the Normans, which was worked by Matilda the wife of William the Conqueror, and the ladies of her court.

We used to believe that other theory of the production of this tapestry which attributes is to Saxon hands, the fabrication of which was commissioned by Bishop Odo, the Conqueror's brother; but, now we have seen it, good-by for ever to that notion! It is certainly the work of amateurs, very feeble amateurs at the beginning, and very heedless some of them too, but who improved as they went on, and gathered interest in their self-imposed task. Nevertheless, we can follow for some way the hand of a naughty damsel, who traced the legs of her knights in white cotton, and neglected to fill them up; and the general opinion that, after a time, some good-natured gentleman, with a better idea of drawing a horse than the ladies, was pressed into their service, and helped them with designs. The achievement is so old, was done by such noble fingers, records specifically such vast events, that masculine historians speak of it with awful respect; but a lady may be allowed a laugh at its grotesqueries, for surely Matilda and her ladies must have laughed as they wrought at some of them. The black horse on its head at the Battle of Hastings, for instance—was a serious countenance inclined over him, from the tip of his nose on which he was balanced, to the tip of his great tail? Who drew him? That will ever follow, Robert Carthoser, perhaps, Matilda's favorite son, for he is well regarded in the tapestry, without the conception would have been impossible.

And as for the work, it is not beautiful nor exquisite, nor even curious as handicraft. The groups are all in one color, the ground which, as each figure is filled in all of one color, with those fine worsteds which we used to work over balls when we were children, and called cruels. The stitch employed is the long crusiling stitch, and a lady might easily do a knight and a horse in a day. The wool tapestry describes the famous relic very inexactly to those who have only seen old English wool work. Matilda's chronicle is done on a piece of coarse linen cloth, about seventy-five yards long, and a half a yard deep, and the linen wrought is then backgrounded to consider the effect of the groups or scenes, and explanation of each being worked in Latin under it, and forming the lower border; the upper border is composed of the shields and quaint symbols and gradients who took part in in the Conquest. As it is now arranged, even those who run may read it. On the ground floor of the library glass cases have been constructed, in which it is stretched at length on the line of the eye. We began at the begining, where the cloth is much decayed and roughly mended, but where the first group of the story is legible on the first day it was done, and there we read from scene to scene the famous tale of the invasion and the conquest of England.

We have read it all, even where in scores of books, but still it makes an oddly vivid and fresh impression on us in the old worsted chronicle. The figures have no anatomy, the faces no expression, the horses no action, but the story is lively and true. There is King Edward sending Harold to Duke William, to tell him he shall one day be king of England. That opens the epic, and it goes on dramatically through Harold's journey and voyage, his shipwreck and capture by the Count of Ponthieu, his deliverance and reception by William at Rouen to the great scene in the palace at Bayeux, where he swears upon a hidden shrine of relics to recognize and support the Duke of Normandy's right to the English throne. Then follows Edward the Confessor's death-bed, which we have a full assortment, also for J. Schoonmaker & Son's celebrated XXXX FAMILY FLOUR. Cones, Putty, &c., which we can offer at reduced rates. Warehouse, No. 107 FEDERAL STREET, third door below Fort Wayne and on right of street has appeared. The news of these events is carried to William, who commands ships to be built, sets sail, and lands at Pevensey. The cooks prepare meat, and William dines, hears the canonical Hastings, and, after various preliminary scenes, harangues his army, and engages Harold. Harold's brothers, Gurth and Leofwin, are slain, his army cut to pieces, and he falls with an arrow in his hands. On the field of victory, William returns thanks to God, and there Matilda's worsted chronicle concludes—frayed and worn at the end as at the beginning, but holding a

The Daily Commercial

XLth CONGRESS.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1868.

SENATE.

A memorial was presented of citizens of Jefferson county, Colorado, against admission as a State. Tabled.

A bill was passed to amend the judiciary act of 1789, and authorize the record to be taken to the Supreme Court, where suits were brought relative to the collection of internal revenue, after the money was paid into the Treasury.

The Senate non-concurred in the House amendment directing the proceeds of sales of captured and abandoned property to be paid into the Treasury, and appointed a Committee of Conference.

The funding bill was taken up. Mr. CORBETT spoke in opposition.

Mr. DIXON rose to speak, not only on the bill but political measures of Congress.

Mr. SHERMAN made a point of order that such a speech could not be permitted, but after some discussion withdrew the point and Mr. DIXON proceeded, arraigning the Republican party for its course towards the South and the policy of the President.

The bill was laid over.

The President pro tem. appointed as the Committee of Conference on the amendments to the bill in regard to the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, Messrs. Edmunds, Fessenden and Trumbull.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS, at a quarter before four o'clock, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House nonconcurred in the amendment to the invalid pension bill, and appointed a conference committee.

The SPEAKER presented a letter from Gen. Grant, stating that 70,812 votes were cast for and 1,005 against the Alabama Constitution.

The House resumed the consideration of the Freedmen's Bureau bill reported yesterday. The bill, which is a substitute for the former bill, is as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the act entitled "an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees," approved March 3d, 1865, and the act entitled "an act to continue in force and amend an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees," and for other purposes, passed July 16th, 1866, shall continue in force for the term of one year from and after the 16th of July, in the year 1868, excepting so far as the same shall be herein modified, and the Commissioner of the Bureau directed to re-establish said bureau where the same has been wholly or in part broken up, and where he shall be satisfied the present safety of the freedmen shall so require it.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to detail officers and troops of the Regular Army to any State, whenever such State shall be fully restored in its constitutional relations with the United States, and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States, unless upon advising with the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, he shall report on the condition of freedmen's affairs in such State, and the Secretary of War shall certify that in his opinion their continuance of the Bureau shall be necessary; provided, however, that the educational division of said Bureau shall not be affected or in any way interfered with by the provisions of this act, but shall have provision for the education of children of freedmen when said State.

SECTION 3. The unexpended balances in the hands of the Commissioner may be applied for the education of freedmen and refugees, subject to the approval of law applied thereto.

SECTION 4. Officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps or volunteer service now on duty in Bureau as assistant commissioners, agents and clerks shall, in their capacity, who have been or may be mustered out of service, may be retained where the same shall be required for the proper execution of the laws as officers of the Bureau on such duty and at the same salary, compensation and allowance as their duties and appointment, as now provided by law for their respective grades, from date of their muster out and discharge, and such officers so retained shall have no pecuniary interest or authority in the distribution as now or hereafter given officers of the Bureau by the act of Congress passed July 16th, 1866.

Mr. ELIOT spoke in advocacy of the bill, and in defense of the Freedmen's Bureau, in regard to which he said the public mind had been led astray by the statements of the President, in whose word no reliance was to be placed.

The morning hour expiring, the bill went over till to-morrow.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference appointed.

The House took up the bill for the admission of Alabama.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, a member of the Reconstruction Committee, opened the debate by a speech in its support, contending that, although the reconstruction laws required a majority of the registered voters to vote on the constitution the State should nevertheless be admitted; first, because that provision was unusual and improper; and second, because intimidation was used to keep voters away from the polls. Mr. FARNSWORTH alluded to the statements made in affidavits to that effect, whereupon Mr. WOOD inquired, assuming all the statements to be true, would it warrant a violation of the law of the land?

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied in the affirmative, both for himself and for the Committee.

Mr. LOAN inquired how the fundamental condition in the reconstruction laws, that slavery should not be denied or abridged, could be enforced?

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that Alabama would come in on that and would be bound by it.

Mr. WOOD inquired how Alabama, if now admitted and declaring slavery abolished, or abridged the right of suffrage, on account of color, could be taken out of the Union?

Mr. FARNSWORTH said it was not proposed to take her out of the Union, but that Alabama would be estopped from going behind the bill for her admission.

Mr. LOAN inquired the number of white voters cast in the Alabama election.

Mr. FARNSWORTH could not inform him. He stated there were 20,000 white men in Alabama in full accord with the liberty-loving people of the North.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, stated that but one thousand and five men voted against the Constitution, and they were supposed to be white men.

Mr. LOAN asked, what assurance was there if Alabama were admitted, she would not be after the heels of slavery in the hands of the rebels?

Mr. FARNSWORTH said there was enough to satisfy the committee that a very large majority of the people of Alabama were in favor of the Constitution. He alluded again to the intimidation exercised and threats used in the late elections against the friends of the bill.

Mr. ROSS inquired whether loyal blacks in Alabama were in the habit of reading rebel papers.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that the loyal blacks were usually as capable of reading rebel papers or any other as the disloyal whites in his colleague's district.

Mr. BOYER inquired whether any witnesses had been examined before the committee, or whether the facts stated did not rest entirely on *ex parte* affidavits.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, remarked that in the absence of his colleague [Farnsworth], three witnesses had been examined before the Committee.

Mr. ELDRIDGE subsequently stated that so far as the gentleman from Kentucky [Beck] had any knowledge, there were no witnesses examined.

Mr. KERR asked whether Congress had ever heretofore, in the admission of a State, reserved the right to repeal the acts of such State.

Mr. FARNSWORTH repeated that in the admission of the gentleman's own State, Indiana, conditions had been imposed.

Mr. KERR admitted there was a condition imposed in reference to the sixteenth section of public lands, but any violations was to be remedied in courts, and not by another law of Congress. The Speaker would hear him testimony that the courts had furnished the remedy.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked where the courts got the authority.

Mr. KERR—They got it from the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—They got it from Congress, and if Congress can clothe the courts with authority in one part of the compact, why cannot Congress itself do it?

Mr. KERR—It was not a compact; it was simply a condition relating to public lands, in which the State of Indiana never had any title.

Mr. BECK, one of the minority of the Committee on Reconstruction, took the floor in opposition to the bill. He disclaimed all knowledge of any report having been submitted to the Committee, and knew nothing of such report until he saw it published in the papers this morning.

Mr. THAD. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said the gentleman from Kentucky had been generally very attentive to his duties on the Committee, and very polite, but that a report of the bill in the form it had been read to the Committee was a short report, and he was very much astonished to find it had not been laid this morning on the table of each member.

Mr. HURLBURD, of New York, concurred with the statement of Mr. STEVENS. He recollected reading the bill over.

Mr. BECK inquired when and where it was read.

Mr. HURLBURD replied that it was read on Saturday night, at a meeting held at the Chairman's room.

Mr. BECK declared that neither he nor his colleagues, Mr. BOYER, had notice of any such meeting. He went on to argue against the bill. Even admitting, for the purpose of argument, that all the reconstruction laws were constitutional, he challenged their validity even in the construction of Alabama had been rejected. Disguise it as they might, the simple question was, whether Congress should force on the people of Alabama the conditions by which a white man in the State loathed and abhorred. Out of 75,000 registered white voters, many of them Union men, for the Convention, but not one had been cast against it. It would be the veil, which was too transparent for disguise, and to declare that Congress intended to hold and treat the ten Southern States as a conquered province, to put them under their former slaves, and hold them for partisan purpose until they should vote for adding to the behests of Congress. Why should this bill be passed now, when, if the gentlemen were true that the majority of the voters of Alabama were in favor of this constitution, it would be sent back and voted on again? Was it because it was necessary to have the Alabama Senators to vote for the impeachment of the President? Surely that would not be allowed. He warned Congress of the danger of putting too much power in the hands of the Executive. Let the people not shrank from sacrificing ten, twelve or thirty thousand men in the various battles of the Wilderness, lest it might turn out that he might be to Congress what Cromwell was to the Long Parliament.

Mr. ARNELL next spoke in support of the bill.

The bill was laid aside temporarily.

Mr. FARNSWORTH stated that a vote would be asked to-morrow.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of War, with a letter from Gen. Meade, showing the necessity of an additional appropriation to carry out the reconstruction acts. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill to reimburse Milwaukee for expenditures on the harbor of that city. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. VAN WYCK, from the Committee on Retrenchment, made a report on the reported fictitious destruction of bonds in the past year, which he asked to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. LOGAN asked whether the report exceed the testimony.

Mr. VAN WYCK said it did not. The Committee did not deem it necessary to incur the expense of printing the testimony.

Mr. LOGAN objected to the reading of the report, unless the evidence was also presented, and said that evidence would show he was justified in making the statement, notwithstanding the fact the very evening the inquiry was ordered, a telegram had been sent to the Associated Press that his statement was without foundation. He did not intend to permit any imputation to be made on his veracity.

Mr. VAN WYCK explained that having, in company with Mr. Lafin, called on Gen. Spinner, the same evening, and ascertained there was no fraud, the suspicion of fraud in the matter, he thought it his duty, not as a member of the Committee, nor as a member of Congress, but as a citizen of the United States, to make the facts known, and remove the alarm and apprehension which the statement of the gentleman from Illinois was calculated to produce. He proceeded to explain in detail how the misapprehension had arisen.

A somewhat heated colloquy took place between Messrs. LOGAN and VAN WYCK, the former contending that in justice to him the evidence which sustained the statement should be published, and the latter holding that the committee had only been influenced by the public aspect of the question, and had not deemed the veracity of the gentleman from Illinois to be called in question at all.

Mr. LAFLIN corroborated the statement of Mr. Van Wyck.

Mr. WELKER, a member of the Committee, disclaimed any idea on the part of the Committee of impugning the veracity of Logan.

Mr. VAN WYCK said the evidence would be ready to morrow morning, and he did not want the report read till then.

Mr. HALSEY, another member of the Committee, said he had just seen the clerk who reported the testimony, and that he could not have it transcribed this evening.

Mr. LOGAN said the report and defended his own position. He declared that if the Treasury Department were charged with anything, it had its attorneys at both ends of the Capitol to check or keep down, or cover him over with slime. One would suppose, he said, the Treasury Department was filled with angels, with the Arch-angel Michael at the head; and that there was not such a thing as corruption there. He asked the Committee on Retrenchment to state whether or not it had knowledge of the fact that the Treasury Department had redeemed $70,000 of counterfeit bonds some time ago, which fact had not been made public.

Mr. VAN WYCK said when the question came up he knew how he would be answered.

Mr. LOGAN, recurring to the fact in connection with the certificate of destruction of eighteen millions of bonds, related circumstances which justified him in making the statement. In circumstance that one of the clerks who had signed the certificate had told he supposed it was done to cover up a reported loss of two millions to the Treasury. It was his duty, he said, to puncture the rottenness of that rotten concern, the Treasury Department, and he notified the Committee on Retrenchment that he would give it no rest until it made a full report. A partial report was had in the case, and a further hearing appointed for to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock. The defense contend that Lemburger cheese is not a nuisance, and that this decision is by a large portion of the citizens. The matter is an important one, alike to grocers and the lovers of "Limburger," and the result of the hearing will be awaited with interest.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The attractive star, Mlle. Zoe, continues to perform to good audiences, and her remarkable sword combats are subjects of much wonder. To-night she will appear in two plays—the "Wizard Skiff" and the "Broken Sword." There is no actress upon the stage that possesses such a combination of grace, beauty and strength as does Zoe.

CONSOLIDATION.

Adjustment of the Indebtedness of the Various Districts.

Messrs. D. N. White, Alexander Gordon and John Walker, Jr., the Commissioners appointed by the Court to adjust the indebtedness of the various districts of the consolidated city, entered upon the discharge of their duties some days since. They concluded their labors in Lawrenceville yesterday, and the books of the borough were transferred to S. Allinder, Esq., by Esquire Jancey, who had them in charge. The Commissioners ascertained that the entire indebtedness is $45,219 94, and the assets about $10,000. The valuation of the property in the late borough being $800,000, it will require a tax of about two and a half mills to pay the interest. Last year the millage was thirty and a half, and in case the estimate for the present year for the consolidated city is correct, the tax in the old borough will be three and one-half mills less than last year, independent of the special tax for city buildings. A tax of about one mill will also be levied for a sinking fund to be applied towards extinguishing the debt. The Commissioners will proceed at once with the township, and afterwards arrange the city indebtedness.

The Old Folks Concert.

This splendid affair will take place to-night at Masonic Hall, on Fifth street. It has been gotten up with great care by some of our most popular amateur vocalists, who will personally take part in the entertainment. The programme has been carefully prepared, and among the selections will be found many choice gems not frequently heard now-a-days. The costumes are many and various and cannot fail to excite a great deal of curiosity and mirth. We expect to see Masonic Hall filled by a fashionable and appreciative audience, and we desire to remind all who intend to be present that tickets can be procured at C. C. Mellor's, No. 81 Wood street. The proceeds will be devoted to a laudable purpose, so that not only will those who are present be well entertained, but they will really be contributing some material aid towards an object which deserves their support.

Is Limburger Cheese a Nuisance?

Mr. J. B. Williams, Assistant Health Officer, appeared before Mayor Blackmore, yesterday, and entered suit against Mr. Wm. Haslage, grocer, doing business in the Diamond, charging him with maintaining a nuisance, in keeping Limburger cheese in the cellar of his store. It is alleged that the cheese creates an offensive smell, annoying persons doing business thereabouts to no little extent. A partial hearing was had in the case, and a further hearing appointed for to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock. The defense contend that Limburger cheese is not a nuisance, and the result of the hearing will be awaited with interest.

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New Tailoring and Gents' Furnishing Goods for Spring.

See announcement in another column of H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s Spring opening. This firm have one of the largest and finest stocks of tailoring and gentlemen's furnishing goods ever opened in this city.

The Smithfield Street Dry Goods Store.

Mr. William F. Kaiser has opened an extensive retail dry goods house at No. 107 Smithfield street, and stocked it completely with a large and well selected assortment of dry goods, trimmings, &c. The establishment of this now extensive and accommodating thousands of people, and we are sure from the fact of Mr. Kaiser's well-known tact and energy that the Smithfield Street Dry Goods Store will become one of the leading retail houses in the city. We further commend Mr. Kaiser to the notice of our readers and bespeak for him a liberal patronage.

Notice.

We hereby give notice that we have been authorized by the Liverpool, Manchester Company to extend our agency, heretofore confined to Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia, so as to include Western Pennsylvania. The undersigned is the agent, having by mutual consent been relieved. The business will be carried on under our supervision, and we will endeavor to conduct it in such a manner as to merit a continuance of success which has crowned our efforts elsewhere. We will be aided by skilled and competent assistants, whom we have selected with a special view to their knowledge of the Sewing Machine. The Howe Sewing Machines, for which we are the exclusive agents in this city, are the oldest and most established of any in the world, they being the first sewing machines ever made, and having been manufactured continuously under the supervision of their inventor, ELIAS HOWE, *Jr.*, since their first introduction in 1845. They have invariably won the highest honors at the great exhibitions of the world, culminating at the Paris Exposition of 1867, at Paris, where the GRAND CROSS OF LEGION OF HONOR was awarded at any exhibition to any exhibitor, which honor was subsequently awarded to the Howe Machine Company, and their President, ELIAS HOWE, *Jr.*, The imperial Order the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and the decoration of the Order conferred as a gift of the jury, being the result of the evident superiority of the Howe. All applications for agencies for the sale of the Howe Sewing Machines in Western Pennsylvania must be directed to No. 4 St. Clair street. Sibley & Stoops, sole agents.

Fine Light Castings.

Messrs. Livingston & Co., of Washington avenue, near the outer depot, Allegheny City, are now prepared to furnish all descriptions of fine light castings, such as Stoves, Grates, Axes, agricultural implements, cotton and woolen mill machinery, &c., &c. The facilities of this firm for producing the best work in the shortest time are unsurpassed among the most noted founders. We commend the attention of our readers to their advertisement on another page.

Pure White Lead.

Messrs. Brymer, Baumer & Co., of No. 36 Wood street, Pittsburgh, manufacture a strictly pure White Lead, which can be depended upon and is warranted by them in the most unmistakable terms: "We will give twenty dollars in gold for each and every ounce of adulteration found in White Lead of our manufacture, bearing our name. We guarantee *strict purity*, and a degree of *fineness and whiteness unequalled* by any other brand." They manufacture White Lead in Oil, Dry White Lead, Lead Colors, Lead Zinc, Paint and Putty. They have one of the largest and finest manufactories in the United States, and possess unexcelled facilities for filling orders promptly.

Frank Miller's Leather Preservative.

For Boots and Shoes, and his Harness Oil for Harness, is worth all the cost, to any boot and shoe dealer, or harness maker. Thompson's Brush and Notion Store, No. 340 Liberty street.

Mental Depression.

Mental depression is a disease of the nervous system, and of all the ills that befall mankind here to, it is the one that excites the least sympathy. It is a subject of frequent jests, and is called by various derisive terms; but, although it is often laughed at, it is not easy to laugh the patient out of the belief that his ills are all real, for it is a *real disorder*—the general features of which are constant fear, anxiety and gloom. The external senses, as well as the mental faculties, often manifest symptoms of derangement. Noises, as of a falling water, and ringing in the ears are complained of, while black specks and fiery sparks frequently flit before the vision. Admonitions like these should not be disregarded, as they may, if neglected, terminate in insanity. The seat of the diseases is in the brain and nervous system, and to control the malady it is necessary to use a powerful tonic and alterative, which will correct and tone those organs without inflaming the brain. This is the secret of the success of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in cases of this kind, for which it is the safest as well as the best of restoratives.

In fact it is the only pure and reliable tonic stimulant known. Many nostrums, purporting to be tonics, are puffed up from time to time in the newspapers, but the system has shall better let them alone. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has proven itself, by many years of trial, to be in every respect what it is represented to be.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

FEVER AND AGUE! CHILL FEVER!! DUMB AGUE!!!

It is not a very difficult thing to break the ague—that is, for a time to scatter it over the system, with Quinine, Arsenic, or similar poisons. But a vegetable medicine which not only breaks the chill, but eradicates from the system, is a remedy worth having. Such is HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC AGUE FILLS—a harmless sugar pill, as free from disease, and the ills and eradicates from the system, and even prevents where persons have been exposed. Children, infants and the most feeble may take it with impunity. The most inveterate cases are radically cured by it. Price 50 cents per box.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions . . $40 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 24 vials, from . . . $25 to $8

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the prices. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

MARRIED:

CRAFT—NORMECUTT.—At the First Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, Wednesday, March 11th, by Rev. J. J. Brigham, HARLEY G. CRAFT to Miss Sue Normecutt, both of this city.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Virginia Convention.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

RICHMOND, VA., March 11.—In the Convention to-day, the special committee appointed to investigate the case of Williams, Republican, accused of contempt of Convention in reference to the vote on the disfranchising clause, submitted a report recommending that no further action be taken in the case, as they were satisfied that Williams meant no contempt, but refused because he conscientiously believed the Convention had no power under the reconstruction laws prescribe any disfranchisement not prescribed in these laws. The remainder of the report of the Committee on County Organization, which make no material change in the present system, was adopted. Adjourned.

Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, March 11.—The Convention has the report on judiciary under consideration, and adopted a portion to-day. The following is an extract from General Gillem's order on the tax ordinance: Taxes levied by ordinance to defray the expenses of the Convention will be collected and accounted for by the sheriffs as directed by said ordinance, with the following exception: Section 4, providing that it shall be the duty of said sheriffs to add to said tax collected, and give immediate notice on the receipt of the ordinance that they will proceed to collect the tax levied, and to the amount of all taxes unpaid at the expiration of ten days from said notice, twenty-five percent. will be added, is so modified as to read thirty days instead of ten days.

South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, March 11.—The interest in the Constitutional Convention is transferred to the Republican State Committee, which met last night to nominate candidates for State officers. The delegates to both Conventions are in a great measure identical, and a large majority negroes. The nominating meeting was closed to all except the newspaper reporters. It has transpired that after a stormy session, General R. K. Scott, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, was nominated for Governor. The nominations are considered equivalent to election.

Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, March 10.—In the Convention today Congress was requested to pass laws to relieve political disturbances from all citizens of Georgia, yeas 102, nays 26. A motion to adopt the constitution as a whole was carried, yeas 119, nays 14. Mr. Farrow made a speech before the delegates, informing the constituents of the fact that Rufus Bullock for Governor, Bullock. This writes the respective friends of the two radical aspirants. Mr. Farrow on leaving the stand offered his friend, Col. Carey Stiles, of the Albany *News*, who refused to accept it, and denounced Farrow. The conservative Republicans of the Convention propose to nominate a candidate for Governor, Judge Irwin, a Democratic elect, who refused to sit in the Convention, will probably be the nominee. At five o'clock, after a day of great excitement and confusion the Convention adjourned subject to the call of the President.

CITY MATTERS.

RE-ARRESTED.—A woman named Mary Shinn, living on Prospect street, who escaped from the City Poor Farm some time since, was re-arrested last night and placed in the Mayor's lock-up. She will be taken back to the Poor Farm to-day.

ANOTHER SERIOUS OPERATION.—A gentleman from West Virginia, who had been entirely deaf for nineteen years, applied to Dr. Aborn, 138 Smithfield street, yesterday, and by a simple operation, without the slightest pain, had his hearing restored.

BOLD ROBBERY.—Yesterday about noon, some unknown person entered the house of Mrs. Garola, on the West side of Penn street, up stairs to a bed chamber on the second floor, and stole fifty-five dollars in gold, a silver watch and chain and seven or eight dollars in silver from a bureau drawer. The thief escaped with his booty.

ELGIN WATCHES.—The attention of those who feel themselves interested in a reliable time-keeper is directed to the card of the National Watch Company, in another column, where Elgin Watches have attained such an worthy popularity in a brief period. They are used on most of the railroads through the country on account of their reliability.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Michael Fusey appeared before Alderman Thomas yesterday and preferred an information charging Patrick Leonard, a well known character in the lower wards, with malicious mischief. It is alleged by the prosecutor that the defendant came up to his house on Saturday last, demolish his door and windows. A warrant was issued and the defendant arrested and committed to jail in default of bail.

THE ESSAY CONTEST TO-MORROW NIGHT.—It will be remembered that the Reading Contest between the young ladies of the senior class of the Female College, will take place to-morrow evening, in the Opera House, and promises to be unusually interesting. These contests are always very entertaining, and usually attract large and intelligent audiences. The readings of merited evening will be interspersed with choice vocal and instrumental music, and the exercises will be closed in time for the night trains on the leading railways.

A BOLD ACT.—Yesterday afternoon Stephen O'Donnell, a guest of the Grant House in Allegheny, while paying his bill to Mr. Sooley, the proprietor, exhibited two ten dollar bills, when a young man named Thomas Williams, who was in the office, stepped up, one of the notes and put it in his pocket. O'Donnell protested against the unlawful appropriation of his funds, when Williams intimated that in case he did not accept it at once, there would "soon be a dead pop in the room." O'Donnell declined to argue the case, but come to this city and notified Mayor Blackmore of the transaction. Williams was arrested and held for a hearing.

TEMPERANCE UNION.—The District Temperance Union, auxiliary to the State Temperance Union, composed of the counties of Lawrence, Beaver, Butler and Mercer, will meet at Butler, on the first Wednesday of the present month, the 18th inst., at ten o'clock A. M. Although the Union is composed of delegates from the District Union is composed of delegates from the Lodges, Churches, Sabbath Schools and Temperance Societies, no credentials are required. One dollar is required to give the delegate all the rights and privileges of the Convention. Officers of the Union at present are: President, Hon. Robert Anderson; Secretary, Rev. Browne, D. D.; Secretary, J. Harvey Stevenson, of Lawrence county; Treasurer, R. Craven, of Mercer county.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT.—The statement having been made that the Nicolson pavement, on Wood street, had proved a failure, James G. Weldon, Esq., the efficient chairman of the Street Committee, inspected it yesterday, after it had been relieved of its coating of mud, and found it to be in excellent condition. While the workmen were engaged in constructing the pavement, several openings to the public sewer on the line of the work being hurried, street were made, and the work being hurried, the sewer was not packed sufficiently to prevent it from sinking. In consequence of this oversight there are a number of places which will require to be repaired, but the expense will be trifling. The repaving of Fifth street will be commenced in a few weeks.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of *SEVEN-THIRTIES,* INTO THE New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,
BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF
U. S. BONDS,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.
SEVEN-THIRTIES
Converted Into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11, 1868.

It is very pertinently remarked in the money column of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, that there may be a difference of opinion as to whether the discussions in Congress and in the newspapers of this public debt question are worth the time and space they occupy. At the present time the Treasury holds neither paper nor gold to pay any considerable portion of the public debt, and if holders of the 5-20 six per cents. bonds are unwilling to exchange them for five per cent. bonds, the whole business is at an end. Besides this there is a growing belief, which is daily strengthened by current events, that there will be no effective legislation on any of the kindred subjects of debt, banks and currency until after the approaching Presidential election. Politics is now the absorbing theme of the times, and commands pretty much all the attention of the country as well as of Congress. Under these circumstances, it is perhaps as well that legislation on all these important subjects should be held in abeyance, and that we should "rather bear the ills we have, than fly to those we know not of." The proposition to pay the debt by a corresponding issue of currency, which found advocates a month or two ago, now meets with little favor in any intelligent quarter. Such a policy, by enlarging the base for banking, would not fail to greatly debase the currency and to demoralize business. The way to fund the debt is not by cheapening the currency as compared to gold. That would be adding to the wrong end, and would lead farther and farther from the consummation most desired. To lighten the annual cost of carrying the debt is in effect lightening the debt itself, and the plainest, simplest and most direct way of effecting a reduction of the rate of interest, or annual cost of the debt, is by appreciating the public credit, by making a long five per cent. bond worth more to the holder than a six per cent. bond redeemable at the option of the Government. And nothing can be more effectual in working this result than a faithful observance of existing obligations. It is conceded by all intelligent, fair minded men, that the Government borrowed what it owes with the clearest understanding that the creditors were to receive payment, both principal and interest, in coin. To violate this clearly understood promise is not the way to improve credit, nor is so questionable a course necessary. The country is prolific in resources, and may so far raise its credit as to find willing lenders for all of its public debt, within its option of redemption, at five per cent. And it can in this way more easily and certainly more honestly, lighten the burden of the public debt than any other.

The new National Banking system will be found in the columns of our paper this morning. The author views the subject from a practical stand-point, and as it is one of deep interest his communication will be eagerly read. That a large proportion of the country banks must be wound up, if the privilege of their circulation is withdrawn, no practical banker can for a moment doubt, and that such an event would be followed by a prostration of business which would place the finances and the credit of the nation in great peril, is equally beyond a question. No country of Europe has ever endured such a financial revolution, and the United States are not now disposed to hazard so perilous an experiment.

—Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co., report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing
6s, 5-20s, 1862			
6s, 5-20s, 1864			
6s, 5-20s, 1865			
6s, 5-20s, 1865, new			
6s, 5-20s, 1867			
6s, 5-20s, 1868			
6s, 10-40s			
6s, 7-30s, 1st series			
6s, 7-30s, 2d series			
6s, 7-30s, 3d series			

—The flurry in the New York stock market has spent its force. Stocks that were manœuvred up in the excitement are rapidly subsiding. The range of prices for the past week will be seen in the following table:

	March 5.	March 6.	March 7.	March 9.	March 10.	March 11.
Fort Wayne						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh						
Erie						
New York Central						
Reading						
Michigan South.						
Illinois Central						
Cumberland						

Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers, report the following rates for government securities to-day—Gold, 139½; U. S. 6s, 1881, 110¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 109¾; do 1864, 107½; do 1865, 107½; U. S. 10-40s, 101; U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865, 106½; do 1867, 106½; June 7-30s, 108¾; July 7-30s, 105¼; May Compounds 118.

—James W. Kennedy has succeeded S. S. Bryan, Esq., in the broker business, at the office lately occupied by him in the Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth street. Stocks, promissory notes, bonds, mortgages, &c., bought and sold. Loans negotiated at low rates on collaterals, such as sound dividend stocks, United States, municipal, State or railroad bonds. Being in direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards, when in session, he can execute orders for the purchase or sale of railroad stocks, Government securities, gold, &c., at the same rates and terms required by the brokers in that city.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11, 1868. }

There has been very little improvement to notice in our general market during the past week. Prices of material change from those noted one week ago. Grain is moving slowly, but it is presumed that the recent rise in the river will bring in large receipts, and cause some stir. Flour is dull and unchanged.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Dried are common and ordinary at 3 @ 3½ per lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales were made at 90c @ gallon.

BUTTER—The receipts of choice are light and prices are unchanged. We quote at 45@50c @ lb. for choice to choicer.

EGGS—Market prices 22@23c @ dozen.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market steady. We quote sales as follows: Bacon, hams, 15@16c; do sides 16c; 8,000 lbs clear sides at 15½c; 10,000 lbs S. C. hams at 17½c; 2,000 lbs dried beef at 21c; 10 tierces lard at 9c; and in packages country lard at 10@10½c @ lb.

LARD OIL—Market steady. We note sales of No. 1 extra at $1 20@1 30, and No. 2 at $1 @ gallon.

CHEESE—We have reported sales of Goshen at 18c; Western Reserve at 17c @ lb., and Hamburg at 16c @ lb.

DRIED PEACHES—Sales reported of peaches at 10½ @ 12c; and apples at 7½@8c @ lb., as to quality and amount of sale.

HAY—Sales of loose timothy noted at $16@22 00 @ ton, and baled hay at $22@23 00 @ ton.

POTATOES—We note a sale of 1,000 peachblows at $2 50 @ bushel, and from store several lots sold at $1 10@1 25 @ bbl.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated worth $10@ 12 @ bushel.

HOMINY—Sales reported of 5 bbls flint at $6 50 @ bbl.

FISH—We note sales of 150 half bbls lake herring at $5 @, and to bbls white fish at $7 @ each.

ONIONS—Sales reported of 100 dozen good Western No. 2 at $2 @ dozen.

SALT—A barrel here is generally estimated at 300 lbs, but We quote by the bushel as standard. We note sales of 200 bbls, in a lot, from cars at $1 @ bbl.

ONIONS—Scarce and in demand at $1 25@1 50 @ bush.

GRAIN—Since our last report there has been no particular change. The demand for oats is good at engine, and from store at 68@70c @ bush. Corn from first hands is quoted at 90c, and from store at $1 @ bush. Rye is quoted 95c from first hands at $1 @ @ bush. Barley is scarce and in demand at $2 00@2 10 @ bush. Wheat is purchased by millers at $2 40@2 45 for red winter and $2 50@2 55 for white wheat.

FLOUR—Prices are unchanged and market dull. We quote choice wister brands at $12 00@12 50; good spring at $10 00@11 25 and medium at $9 00@9 25 @ bbl.

CORN MEAL—From store sales were made at $1 10 @1 20 @ bush. A fresh good article commands from the mill $1 25 @ bush.

RYE FLOUR—Sold at $9 @ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote at $4 00@4 25 @ hundred.

Groceries.

Business wears a better aspect and prices of some descriptions of goods are higher. Fish have improved. Large receipts of Island sugar are reported in the Eastern market, with good supplies on the way. Holders, however, are firm in their views. New Orleans molasses and sugar scarce in all markets, and no diminution in their value can take place.

We quote:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in bags, 35c; in mats, 30c; Laguayra, 26@28c; Rio, choice 27c; prime, 26c; good, 25c; roasting, 24@25c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 14@15c; Cuba, 13@14½c; Sugar House, 11¾@12½c; Granulated, 18c; Powdered, 18c; Crushed, 18c; A Coffee, 17c; B do, 16½c; extra C, 16½c; C 16c; New Orleans 14@15½c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 85@95c; Porto Rico, 70@ 80c; Cuba, 60@70c; Demerara, 85c.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 00; other choice brands, $1 00; fair to good, 80@85c; golden drops, $1 00.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@ $ 1 80; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 20@2 00; Japan, 70c@$1 25; Oolong, 80c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 11½@13c; Rangoon, 10½@11½c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, in original packages, 25c; common 20@30c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $20; No. 2 Shore $16; No. 1 Bay do, $22; No. 2 Bay do, $17; No. 3 large do, $14 00; Lake Herring, $5 75; White Fish, $6 75. Codfish, 6@6½c @ lb.

SODA—English Bicarb 9c. American 8c.

SPICES—Pimento, 35c; Pepper, 38c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1 60; Cassia, 80@85c.

SOAP—Nickolson, Van Hagaen & Co.'s Chemical Olive, 10c; Babbett's, 11½c; Oakley's, 11½c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $7 25.

CANDLES—Pure sperm, 45c; star candles, 38c for full weight; mould candles, 9 @, 13c.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 80; Manilla 80c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—12½c.

DROP SHOT—12c.

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11, 1868. }

The following are the wholesale prices of the various articles, of the best quality, entering into daily family consumption:

Wheat loaf, each	10	Dyspepsia Crackers	8@.15
Rye	10	Cream	.@.
Boston Crackers, @ lb.	15	Graham Wafer, @ lb.	.@.18
Wine	15	Milk Biscuit,	.@.18
Soda	15	Sugar Biscuit,	.@.22
Oyster	15	Pilot Bread,	.@.12
Water	15	Assorted Nuts,